suggest appropriate definition of the term "infrastructure development" has been set up on 26th February, 1997. The Committee is to submit its report within two months.

Committee to study problem of domestic savings

1385. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Experts has been constituted to study the problem of domestic savings; and

(b) if so, what are the suggestions offered by the Committee and action, if any, taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) An Expert Group on Saving and Capital Formation under the Chairmanship of Prof. Raja J. Chelliah was constituted by the Department of Statistics in 1995. The Group has submitted its report on 31.12.96.

(b) The suggestions offered by the Expert Group on Saving are given in the Statement enclosed (*See* below) All suggestions made by the Group have already been examined and accepted in principle.

Statement

Suggestions offered by the Expert Group on Saving and Capital Formation in respect of Saving

1. A reasonably expeditious system needs to be evolved to reduce the time lag in making available the flow of funds accounts.

2. In national accounts details of capital financing should be published separately on foreign direct investment domestic investment and borrowing. Retained earnings of foreign controlled rupee companies and branches of foreign companies may also be shown separately.

3. All norms/ratios adopted in the estimation of saving and capital formation should be consistent with the norms used in the estimation of other national accounts aggregates including Input-Output Table.

4. Public sector information in respect of local bodies should be improved. States need to make arrangements for consolidation of statistics from the annual statements of receipt and expenditure in respect of their local bodies.

5. For improving the estimates of saving and capital formation for the corporate sector, the top 1500 companies (out of over 3 lakhs companies) which would account for a pre-dominant proportion of saving/capital formation should be covered on census basis. For the remaining companies estimates may be built up on sample basis.

6. The statistical and research unit of Department of Company Affairs (DCA) should be strengthened to enable the estimation of population Paid up Capital for non government companies on a sound basis besides other related items of their business transactions.

7. A computer network of all companies and information at one window may be created. If needed, the Companies Act may be suitably amended so that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) gets required companies information in time through DCA.

8. The flow of funds data should be used for estimating household saving in the form of currency. For the years for which flow of funds data are not available, average ratio for the past three years should be applied.

9. Information regarding household deposits made with the various Housing Boards. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam etc. need to be included.

10. Feasibility of conducting independent income expenditure surveys on a periodic basis should be explored for validation of the estimates generated by

Central Statistical Organisation through residual method for the household saving in the form of physical assets.

11. The component of loans and advances of the private corporate (non financial) sector to its employees needs to be included on the liability side in the estimation of household saving.

12. In the case of deep discount bonds and zero coupon bonds, interest needs to be spread out.

13. All new financial instruments such as warrants which are traded apart from the underlying securities to which they are linked should be taken into account in the estimation of saving as and when complete relevant data become available.

निर्माणाधीन विकास परियोजनाएं

1386. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:** क्या **योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में अनेकों विकास परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिसंबर, 1996 में कुल कितनी परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन थीं जिनमें 100 करोड़ रुपये अथवा इससे अधिक की लागत अन्तर्ग्रस्त है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त में से बहुत सी परियोजनाओं का निर्माण कार्य अपने निर्धारित समय से पिछड़ रहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सड़क विसतार, निर्माण संबंधी और विद्युत उत्पादन, कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन, कोयला उत्पादन और सिंचाई क्षमता सृजन संबंधी परियोजनाएं कितनी है जो अपनी निर्धारित समय-सारणी से पीछे चल रही हैं; और

(ङ) इनके निर्माण में विलंब के कारण उपर्युक्त में से प्रत्येक परियोजना की निर्माण लागत में कितनी वृद्धि हो गई है?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगतराम अलघ): (क) और (ख) जी हां। कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग के पास दिनांक 31.12.1996 तक उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार 199 परियोजनाएं (100 करोड़ रुपये और उससे अधिक की लागत वाली) निर्माणाधीन थीं जिनमें लगभग 1,40,613 करोड़ रु० का निवेश किया जा चुका था।

(ग) से (ङ) दिनांक 31.12.1996 को 100 करोड़ रुपये और उससे अधिक लागत वाली 118 परियोजनाएं शुरू की जाने की अपनी अनुमोदित समयावधि से पीछे चल रही थीं। इन परियोजनाओं में 11 सड़क क्षेत्र की, 15 विद्युत उत्पादन क्षेत्र की, शून्य कच्चा तेल क्षेत्र की और 5 कोयला उत्पादन क्षेत्र की थीं। सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रबोधन व्यवस्था कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग में स्थापित की जा रही है। सड़क, विद्युत उत्पादन और कोयला उत्पादन क्षेत्रों को उपर्युक्त 31 परियोजनाओं में से प्रत्येक में हुई लागत वृद्धि विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

विलंब से चल रही बड़ी परियोजनाओं की लागत वृद्धि का प्रतिशत, अद्यतन अनुमोदित समयावधि के संदर्भ में (31.12.96 की स्थिति)

क्रम सं०	परियोजना	क्षमता	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)		प्रतिशत लागत वृद्धि
			अनुमोदित	अप्रत्याशित	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
क्षेत्र-कोयला (ई०सी० एल०)					
1.	सतग्राम (यू जी)	1.20 (एमटीवाई)	148.26	208.58	40.7